

**FINAL  
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT  
MUNITIONS STORAGE AREA  
AT  
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA**

**AGENCY:** United States Air Force

**PURPOSE:** The Air Force prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) of the potential environmental consequences of constructing modernized, centralized additions to the Munitions Storage Area at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Florida. The EA was completed pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations) Sections 1500-1508), Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 6051.1; Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7061, *Environmental Impact Analysis Process*; and 32 CFR Part 989, *Environmental Impact Analysis Process*.

**PROPOSED ACTION:** The United States Air Force (USAF) proposes to add to and operate a modernized, centralized facility for the Munitions Storage Area at Tyndall AFB, Florida. The new facilities, seven new buildings and one addition to a building, add about 18,385 square feet of munitions storage and operations areas to the existing Munitions Storage Area. The new facilities also continue to centralize munitions storage and operations. An access road will be built off of Little Ammo Road for ingress and egress to the site. Three new parking lots are included in this project. The new POV parking lot is located to the west of the containment pond and will provide about 25 parking spaces. One new Government Owned Vehicle (GOV) parking lot is located between existing Bldg 7026 and proposed Bldg 7024. The other new GOV parking lot is west of the two new operating locations of Phase 3.

**NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE:** The No Action alternative would result in continued operations at partial capacity through short-term measures that are very manpower intensive, less productive, degrade pilot training, and reduce safety and mission effectiveness.

**SITING ALTERNATIVE:** There are no known potential viable siting alternatives.

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:** A Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) permit will be required for stormwater. NPDES construction permits will be required for these projects as the area of disturbance requiring such permit changed from greater than 5 acres to include parcels between 1 and 5 acres for any construction starting after 01 May 2003. A joint FDEP/Corps of Engineers Dredge and Fill Permit application will be required for the road crossings of the wetlands storm ditches. This permit would cover the three road crossings: the road just west of the pond where it crosses the storm ditch, and the ingress and egress roads for the Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) parking lot


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where they cross the storm ditch. The principal environmental impacts of the proposed action are the temporary and localized increases in noise and air emissions due to construction and demolition activities. Aircraft-related noise would continue to dominate the acoustics of the area. No impacts are anticipated to occur on threatened and endangered species, cultural resources, floodplains, ground water, or aquatic resources in the Tyndall AFB area. Minimal impacts would occur to air quality, water quality, biological resources, noise, land use and transportation, wetlands and explosive clear zones.

**PUBLIC NOTICE AND REVIEW PER AFI 32-7061 AND 32 CFR PART 989:** The installation posted a notice in the Panama City News Herald on September 10, 2003. Subsequently, the installation waited for 30 days and received two comments besides letters indicating no comment. The response to comments are in Appendix C of the EA attached. In addition, the Florida State Clearinghouse, other state agencies involved in the Clearinghouse's procedural reviews, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency reviewed the proposal. On October 28, 2003, the State Clearinghouse approved this project.

**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT:** Based on my review of the facts and analysis in the EA, I conclude that the proposed action will not have a significant impact either by itself, or considering cumulative impacts. This finding is true of both the proposed action and the siting alternative. Accordingly, the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations, AFI 32-7061, and 32 CFR 989 have been fulfilled, and an environmental impact statement is not required and will not be prepared.

11 FEB 04  
Date

  
DOUGLAS R. COCHRAN, Colonel, USAF  
Vice Commander, 325th Fighter Wing  
Chairman, Environmental Protection Committee  
Tyndall AFB FL

Attachment:  
Environmental Assessment  
Finding of No Significant Impact

**Final  
Environmental Assessment  
for the  
Munitions Storage Area Addition  
at  
Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida**

## **1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION**

### **1.1 PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED ACTION**

The Munitions Storage Area at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB) provides storage capacity for explosives used on aircraft and weapons evaluation, as well as on tests performed by the Air Force Research Lab (AFRL).

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide modernized, centralized additions to the Munitions Storage Area. These additions will fulfill the needs for capacity, explosive safety standards, and security while minimizing environmental impacts. The project is divided into three phases. Phase 1 includes Bldgs 7024 (Ready Storage) and 7025 (Munitions Operations Facility). Phase 2 is the construction of the Hayman Igloo to store AIM 120s as well as other explosives. Phase 3 includes the Operating Locations for 20 MM ammunition and for Chaff and Flares. The 12-Bay Multi-Cube and the AFRL Hayman Igloo are not included in any particular phase.

### **1.2 NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION**

Due to new policies by the Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board (DDESB), substantial dividing walls do not provide intraline (IL) protection between personnel and non-concurrent explosive operations. Some of our current facilities were designed under older explosive safety rules that were more relaxed. The concurrent munitions operations that used to be performed inside the same facility can no longer be performed under current safety standards. Introduction of the F/A-22 Raptor to Tyndall AFB will increase the storage needs of weapons for aircraft and evaluation tests. The need for the proposed action is to secure munitions storage capacity and facilitate coordination between the 325<sup>th</sup> Maintenance Munitions Storage (325 MXS), 53<sup>d</sup> Weapons Evaluation Group (53 WEG) and AFRL.

The 83<sup>d</sup> Fighter Weapons Squadron (83 FWS) Munitions Flight lost its capability to support 20-millimeter (MM) ammunition, chaff, and flare operations in Bldg 7028 (83 FWS sited missile operating location) because of changes in DDESB approved explosive site plan. These changes were based on IL protection between different explosive operations, non-essential personnel, and non-explosive operations requirements that cannot be achieved in Bldg 7028. This has reduced evaluation and training opportunities for 83 FWS hosted Combat Air Force (CAF) units. The 325<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing (325 FW) lost explosive capabilities when it was discovered a previously approved site plan in Bldg 246 was based upon faulty data. This facility is too close to US Highway 98 for any explosive operation beyond 1.4S (class of explosives). These explosive operations could not be accomplished through any other means on Tyndall AFB without significant consequences to the 325 FW and/or 53



WEG's primary missions. Furthermore, non-essential personnel performing munitions-related duties are exposed to unacceptable risks of explosive hazards and their related operations must be relocated to facilities meeting IL protection requirements found in Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 91-201. Partial capability can be performed through short-term measures that are very manpower intensive, less productive, degrade pilot training, and reduce mission effectiveness of the USAF Weapons System Evaluation Program. Some personnel and their duties have been relocated to geographically separated buildings with reduced supervision and related support efficiencies. Unless a plan for construction of additional munitions facilities is implemented, munitions support for aircrew evaluations and training will continue to be limited. Without this construction, supervisor safety oversight will also continue to be degraded with the increased probability of accidents involving highly dangerous explosives.

### **1.3 SCOPE**

This Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared in accordance with Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7061, *Environmental Impact Analysis Process*; 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 989, *Environmental Impact Analysis Process*; and the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) *Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act* (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). This EA identifies the possible environmental impacts the proposed action would have and the magnitude of those impacts. If the environmental impacts are found to be significant according to CEQ's criteria (40 CFR Part 1508.27), an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) would be prepared before Tyndall AFB implements the proposed action. If such impacts are found to be relatively minor, a *Finding of No Significant Impact* (FONSI) would be issued and Tyndall AFB may proceed with the proposed action.

### **1.4 RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND ISSUES NEEDING NO FURTHER CONSIDERATION**

#### **1.4.1 AIR QUALITY**

All the alternatives except the No Action alternative would affect the air quality in both the short and long term.

Fugitive dust from ground disturbing activities and combustion emissions from construction equipment would be generated during the proposed project or the site alternatives. These emissions would vary from day to day depending on the amount of munitions storage area being worked, the level of construction activity, the specific operations and the prevailing meteorological conditions.

There would be a slight increase in motor vehicle emissions from the increased munitions operations and movement of munitions to support these operations.

#### **1.4.2 WATER QUALITY**

All the alternatives except the No Action alternative would affect water quality in both the short and long term.

Additional impervious surfaces would increase the volume of stormwater runoff. During construction, soil erosion could contribute to stormwater pollution unless steps are taken to mitigate this possibility. Unless Swale Exemption Criteria are met per Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 62-25.030, an application for a general permit must be filed with Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) prior to construction that would contribute to stormwater runoff. Further details of the stormwater rules may be found in FAC 62-25.

### **1.4.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

All the alternatives except the No Action alternative would affect the flora and fauna in both the short and long term.

Minor changes in poor to medium quality habitat would result from the proposed project. The site alternatives would affect poor to good quality habitat including wetlands. The total disturbed acres for the three phases and two projects that are not currently set in any phase is approximately 7.5 acres. Disturbed area for Phase 1 would be a little over 1.5 acres. Disturbed area for Phase 2 would be a little over 1 acre. And the total disturbed area for Phase 3 would be a little less than 2.5 acres. The 12-Bay Multi-Cube and the AFRL Hayman Igloo are not included in any particular phase; each of these projects would disturb less than 1.25 acres each.

### **1.4.4 NOISE**

All the alternatives except the No Action alternative would minimally affect noise in the short term and long term.

Noise would be associated with the type of construction and demolition activity involved in building an office/classroom complex and demolishing three office buildings. Heavy equipment would be used to clear and prepare the construction sites.

Long-term noise increases would be very insignificant and derived mostly from vehicular traffic.

### **1.4.5 LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION**

None of the alternatives would cause a change in land use classifications.

All the alternatives except the No Action alternative would affect transportation in the short and long term.

There would be a slight increase in motor vehicle traffic from the additional weapons movements.

### **1.4.6 WETLANDS**

All previously considered alternatives with the exception of the Proposed alternative and No Action alternative had proposed construction within wetlands. The Proposed alternative does not have construction proposed within wetlands, but does have road crossings of a wetlands stormwater ditch.

#### **1.4.7 EXPLOSIVE CLEAR ZONES**

As a result of the types of munitions to be stored in the new facilities, the Proposed alternative would expand the existing clear zones by about 12.5 percent. The No Action alternative would remain within the existing explosive clear zones. The munitions personnel have determined the Proposed alternative would have the least impact on explosive clear zones and would be located in areas permitted by existing explosive clear zones.

#### **1.4.8 ISSUES NEEDING NO FURTHER CONSIDERATION**

None of the alternatives would have an impact on cultural resources, or floodplains. None of the alternatives have construction proposed within the 100-year floodplain. None of the alternatives have construction proposed in areas that have been identified as having high potential for cultural resources.

A number of federally protected species have been observed at, or are likely to occur at Tyndall AFB. Generally these species would inhabit or use the more remote areas of the base. The existing areas – sparsely treed uplands surrounding an isolated palustrine wetland and surrounded by palustrine wetlands and landscaped and asphalted areas where the new facilities are planned result in poor habitat for threatened or endangered species. The proximity of the sparsely treed uplands to development results in a relatively poor habitat for threatened or endangered species. Also, the three known bald eagle nests on base are about 9,500 feet, 20,000 feet and 32,500 feet from the site – all much further than the minimum of 1,500 feet of buffer required for construction activities. Thus, the proposed project and its alternatives would all result in no impact to threatened or endangered species.

The proposed action would have a temporary beneficial economic impact due to the employment of the construction and demolition personnel. These actions would only result in very minor changes to the economy (<0.1 percent).

Therefore, this EA will not consider cultural resources, floodplains, socioeconomics, and threatened and endangered species further.

#### **1.5 REQUIRED FEDERAL AND STATE PERMITS, LICENSES, AND NOTIFICATIONS**

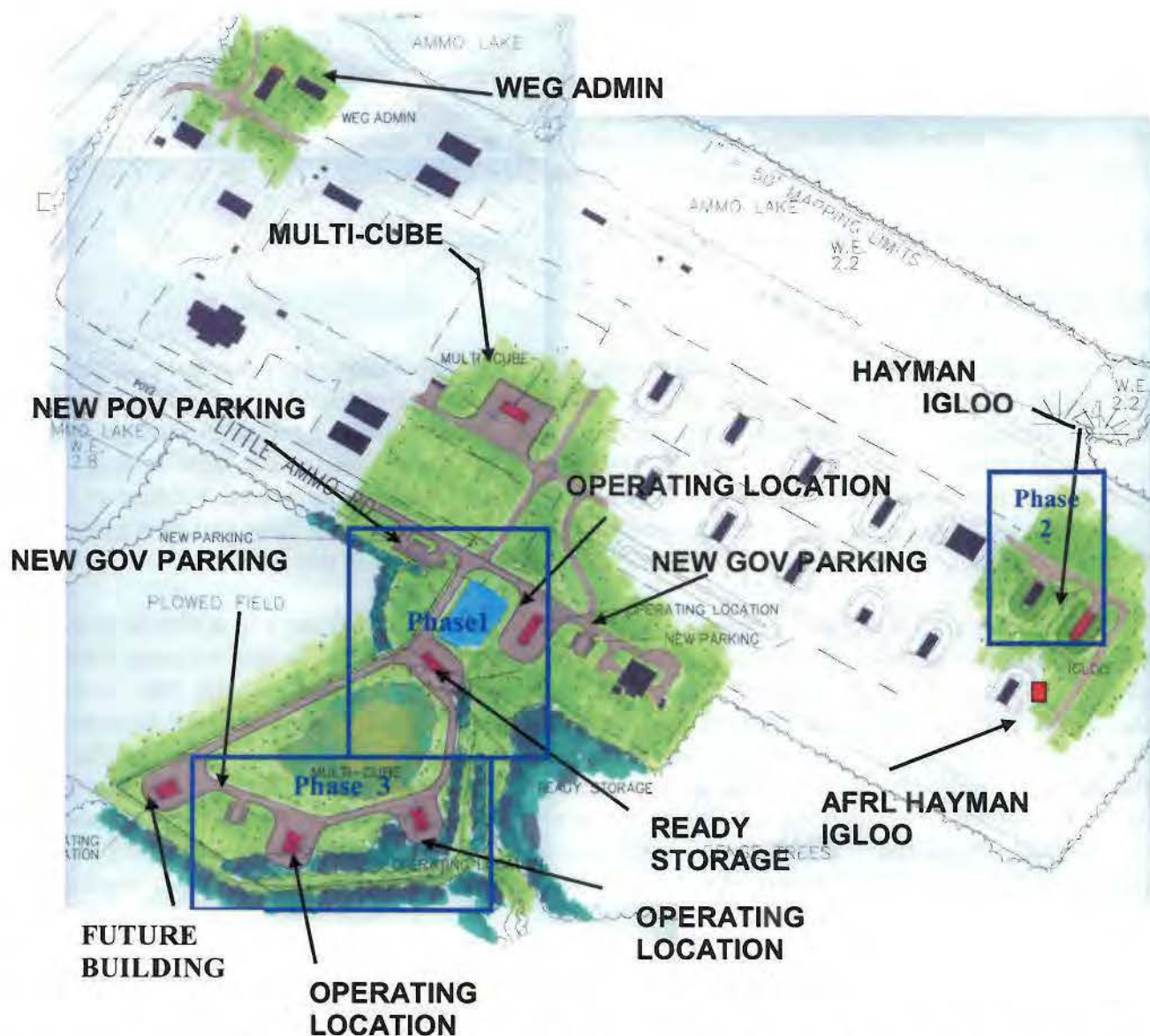
An FDEP permit will be required for stormwater. NPDES construction permits will be required for these projects as the area of disturbance requiring such permits goes from greater than 5 acres to include parcels between 1 and 5 acres for any construction starting after 1 May 03. A joint FDEP/Corps of Engineers (COE) Dredge and Fill Permit application will be required for the road crossings of the wetlands storm ditch. This permit would cover three road crossings: the road just west of the pond where it crosses the storm ditch, and the ingress and egress roads for the Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) parking lot where they cross the storm ditch.



## 2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

### 2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The new facilities add about 18,385 square feet of munitions storage and operations areas to the existing Munitions Storage Area. The new facilities, seven new buildings and one building addition, would enable centralization of munitions storage and operations.



An access road will be built off of Little Ammo Road for ingress and egress to the site. Three new parking lots are included in this project. The new POV parking lot is located to the west of the containment pond and will provide about 25 parking spaces. One new Government Owned Vehicle (GOV) parking lot is located between existing Bldg 7026 and proposed Bldg 7024. The other new GOV parking lot is located west of the two operating locations of Phase three.



Extensive removal of brush and a number of trees is required to facilitate this construction project. This will not involve going into wetlands with heavy equipment.

Flexible road pavements (asphalt cement) shall be provided for the new access road and parking support areas. The storm drainage system includes mostly overland flow collection and conveyance of stormwater through the site. Culverts are provided to carry the water beneath pavement areas. This system would be designed with shallow swales to meet the stormwater permitting requirements of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection regulations (FAC 62-25).

The environmental issues for this project include best management practices to prevent sediment from entering any of the ponds, wetlands, or ditches. NPDES construction permits will be required for these projects as the area of disturbance requiring such permit changes from greater than 5 acres to include parcels between 1 and 5 acres for any construction starting after 1 May 03.

Landscaping of the sites has yet to be addressed.

## **2.2 SITING ALTERNATIVES**

Two siting alternatives were initially considered for this project before the proposed alternative was conceived. Although the proponents believed these alternatives were viable, further investigation led to their elimination. The alternative site location west of the existing Munitions Storage Area was eliminated because it consisted almost entirely of wetlands. The alternative site location in an uplands area to the northwest of the existing Munitions Storage Area was eliminated because it was not contiguous to the main area and it posed security problems. The fact that these two sites proved to be nonviable alternatives means that they will not be considered further in this EA.

The initial proposed siting for this project included two buildings for Phase 1 in wetlands to the south of the existing Munitions Storage Area and two buildings for Phase 3 in the wetlands west of the existing Munitions Storage Area. Tyndall's Environmental Flight contracted with ERC to delineate the wetlands to the south and west of the existing Munitions Storage Area in order to determine if there were sufficient uplands to accommodate the proposed expansion. The wetlands to the west of the existing Munitions Storage Area did not contain sufficient uplands to warrant delineation. The area to the south of the existing Munitions Storage Area was flagged to delineate the wetlands from the uplands. Diane Bateman, USA COE, field verified the wetlands, including an isolated wetlands. She moved a few flags in the process changing the line between the wetlands and uplands slightly. FDEP deferred to the COE to delineate the wetlands.

Headquarters Air Education and Training Command (HQ AETC) was advised about the problem of projects initially being proposed for siting in wetlands. HQ AETC subsequently arranged for a planning team headed by the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) to complete a long-range plan for additions to the Munitions Storage Area with minimal impact to the wetlands. The team included members from AFCEE, HQ AETC, Air Force Safety Center (AFSC), Air Combat Command (ACC), 16<sup>th</sup> Special Operations Wing (16 SOW) and Tyndall AFB:

•Ed Bakunas

AFCEE/EC

Team Leader

•Jack Siegel	AETC/CE	Community Planner
•Deborah Tharp	AETC/CE	Environmental Planner
•MSgt Randy Russell	AFSC/SEW	Weapons Safety
•Roman Alvarez	AETC/SEW	Weapons Safety
•Mike Faldowski	ACC/LG	Conventional Munitions
•Carl T. Hoffman	16 SOW/CE	Community Planner

This team located all additions to the existing Munitions Storage Area in uplands, some within the existing Munitions Storage Area fence line, and five buildings in an uplands area surrounding an isolated wetlands and bordered on three sided by other wetlands.

This third alternative has become the proposed alternative. The only wetlands impact from this alternative is two or three road crossings of a stormwater drainage ditch.

### **2.3 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE**

The No Action alternative would hamper the mission to provide munitions to the F/A-22 aircraft. The No Action alternative is unacceptable because it does not meet the criteria for providing the needed facilities. However, the No Action alternative will be analyzed in the EA to serve as the baseline for comparison of the other alternatives.

### **3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

Tyndall AFB (main base) occupies 29,000 acres in Bay County, Florida, on a narrow peninsula about 18 miles long and one to three miles wide. The mean elevation of the base is about 25 feet above mean sea level. Several natural creeks drain Tyndall AFB and drainage ditches. There are 151 acres of lakes (including 11 fish ponds), 18 miles of beach on the Gulf of Mexico, and 72 miles of bays and bayous surrounding the base on the south, west, and north.

For the proposed action, the affected portion of Tyndall AFB would be an upland forested area surrounding an isolated wetland and is surrounded by wetlands, plus uplands that are presently either lawn or asphalt. The total disturbed area would total approximately 7½ acres.

Expected routing for the runoff from the impervious areas is through shallow swales to the base's stormwater system. This system will be used to meet the stormwater permitting requirements of the FDEP stormwater regulations (FAC 62-25).

The No Action alternative would not impact wetlands, or the 100-year floodplain. No additional impervious surface would be constructed. The existing stormwater system would be used to continue to carry the stormwater off station. Since there would be no changes to the stormwater system, permits would not be required.



### **3.1 AIR QUALITY**

Tyndall AFB is in the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 4, Air Quality Control Region 005, which encompasses the Florida panhandle and extends east to near Tallahassee, Florida. This region coincides with Florida State Region #6 and is based on prevailing air currents.

The air quality standards to which proposed actions must adhere include federally enforced standards and rules of the FDEP. To protect and enhance the air quality of Florida, the FDEP has promulgated a non-degradation policy and established air quality emission standards.

Terrain and the prevailing meteorological conditions influence air quality. Air pollution is frequently associated with strong ground-based inversions. However, no specific air pollution problem has been identified in the area by FDEP. Ground-based inversions occur at Tyndall AFB practically every morning and normally break late in the morning due to surface heating. Many days during the winter, the inversion does not break up due to a deep layer of sea fog retarding the heating. At other times during the winter, a persistent low-level inversion may exist in the area for several days due to subsiding air in a stagnating high-pressure area. In addition to a damping effect of the inversion, wind speeds in these situations are light.

The air quality at Tyndall AFB is good as noted by the fact that all air quality standards are met. The area is in attainment for National Ambient Air Quality Standard parameters, which are regulated by the FDEP. The regulated substances are: particulate matter larger than 10 microns (PM<sub>10</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), and lead (Pb). Although the ozone standards are being reduced significantly with respect to the 8-hour limit, the area, including Tyndall AFB area, is still expected to be in a compliance area for ozone. Contributions to air quality contaminant levels, from this addition to the Munitions Storage Area, would be very negligible.

In Sep 99, the base submitted an application to FDEP to begin operating under a FESOP (Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit) as a "synthetic minor" source. Under this FESOP, the base limits emissions to below that of a major source. Thus, the base is not subject to a Title V operating permit. The FESOP was issued to the base in May 00.

### **3.2 WATER QUALITY**

Runoff due to rainfall at Tyndall AFB is collected and conveyed via drainage ditches toward both the Gulf of Mexico and East Bay. Although there are several natural streams on the base, there are none in the immediate project area. The mild slopes of the area negate serious erosion, off-site sedimentation, or water quality impacts due to sediments.

### **3.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Tyndall AFB is located in the Southern Evergreen Forest Region of the outer West Coastal Plain. This region is typified by the presence of longleaf pine and scrub oak forests.

Part of the project site is paved with asphalt; the rest has a few trees, shrubs, and grass, and is surrounded by palustrine wetlands.

Due to the variety of habitats available within the boundaries of Tyndall AFB, faunal diversity is high. An analysis of the fauna of Tyndall AFB area was conducted by the US Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, as part of a Natural Resources Inventory of the base (US Department of the Interior 1988). The forested areas, the grasslands on the airfields, ponds, and shoreline provide a large variety of habitats.

Contrary to the more natural areas of the base, the proposed site is adjacent to the developed portion of the Munitions Storage area. This site is poor habitat for any faunal species and few utilize the area.

### **3.4 NOISE**

Noise may be defined as any undesirable sound, regardless of its origin. Noise intrusion into a quiet environment would, in most cases, have greater impact than additional noise into an existing noisy environment. The most commonly used noise measurement is the Day/Night Average Sound Level ( $L_{dn}$ ). The  $L_{dn}$  reflects the cumulative noise levels compiled over a 24-hour period and is weighted to account for the quieter background noise levels from 2200 to 0700, with a 10-decibel penalty applied for that period. Noises occurring at night are recognized as being more likely to disturb people than the same noise occurring during the day. The  $L_{dn}$  noise levels are expressed by a means of contour lines centered on the principal noise source. In the case of Tyndall AFB, this area is the runway. Noise exposure contours are developed for use as a planning tool for both air operations personnel and those who plan the growth of communities in the vicinity of the base. The numbers used in quantifying noise levels in the  $L_{dn}$  analysis are associated with different degrees of impact. Generally, noise levels of 65  $L_{dn}$  and higher have a more pronounced impact on noise-sensitive land uses, and are generally incompatible with most land uses, such as residential and recreational.

The major source of noise at Tyndall AFB is from the use of existing aircraft. The current F-15 mission at Tyndall generates an average of 79 sorties per day. A sortie is defined as a mission performed by a single plane. Each F-15 sortie has an Average Sortie Duration (ASD) of 1.27 hours. Current total flying hours each day equal approximately 100 hours.

Baseline analyses of noise levels at Tyndall AFB, conducted by the Air Force Engineering and Services Center, Engineering and Services Laboratory at Tyndall AFB, show that noise levels of 65  $L_{dn}$  and higher are presently being generated by aircraft using the Tyndall runway and that the projected levels of aircraft operations are expected to continue to produce noise levels of 65  $L_{dn}$  and higher.

The area proposed for the MSA facilities additions, including the alternative sites, is within the 70 – 75  $L_{dn}$  noise contours.

### **3.5 LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION**

Land use refers to delineating areas of land based on human use and management of the land. A land use plan provides direction for development and improvement of an Air Force base where people can live and work in an efficient, aesthetically pleasing, and safe environment. This is accomplished through good planning principles, including, collocating similar and compatible types of land use while separating



incompatible land uses. Specific uses of land on Tyndall AFB have been designated in the General Plan for these categories:

<b>LAND USE DEFINITIONS</b>	
<b>Land Use Category</b>	<b>Typical Facilities and Features</b>
Administrative	Headquarters, civilian personnel, law center, security operations
Aircraft Operations & Maintenance	Base operations, control tower, fire station, aircraft maintenance hangars, shops, docks
Airfield	Airfield operations areas
Airfield Pavements	Runways, taxiways, aprons
Community (Commercial)	Commissary, exchange, club, dining hall, recreation center, gym, theater
Community (Service)	Post office, library, chapel, child care center, education center
Housing (Accompanied)	Family housing, temporary lodging facilities
Housing (Unaccompanied)	Dormitories, visitor housing
Industrial	Base engineering, maintenance shops, storage, warehousing, utilities
Medical	Clinic, medical storage
Open Space	Conservation area, buffer space, undeveloped land
Outdoor Recreation	Outdoor courts and fields, swimming pool, ranges, riding stables, golf course, shoreline
Water	Ponds, lakes, bayous

The General Plan includes a general pattern of appropriately arranged land uses. North of Highway 98, from north to south are airfield, aircraft operations and maintenance, and industrial land uses. South of Highway 98, from north to south, are administrative, community/ unaccompanied housing, and outdoor recreation land uses.

The future long-range land use plan includes:

- Limit land use north of Highway 98 and within the accident potential zones to airfield, aircraft operations and maintenance, industrial, and outdoor training uses.
- Maximize the use of land near the airfield apron for aircraft operations and maintenance. Relocate the Civil Engineer and Training Squadron complexes from this area.

A major east-west thoroughfare, US Highway 98, traverses the base from the northwest to the southeast with limited access from the north across the Dupont Bridge. The bridge handles nearly 28,000 automobiles per day (USAF, 1989). The 1989 edition of the Places Rated Almanac (Boyer and Savageau) gives several related facts. The Panama City metropolitan area shows a low 37.8-minute average commute for workers to and from places of employment. As there is no public transportation

system, inhabitants must have access to an automobile or some means of private transportation. In addition, a number of airlines offer flights from the Panama City airport.

Little Ammo Road services the project area and traffic is extremely light. The heaviest concentrations of vehicles occur in the early morning, mid-day, and late afternoon hours consistent with the employees' arrival, lunch-hour, and departure from work.

### **3.6 WETLANDS**

The proposed construction site is an uplands slash pine, replanted flatwood, with palmetto, and gall berry under story. This uplands surrounds an isolated shrub/scrub palustrine wetlands dominated by slash pine, mulberry, and wax myrtle. The uplands are, in turn, surrounded by shrub/scrub and forested palustrine wetlands on three sides, including a marsh and man-made pond.

### **3.7 EXPLOSIVE CLEAR ZONES**

The existing explosive clear zones including and surrounding the existing Munitions Storage Area cover an area of about 400 acres.

## **4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

The environmental consequences of the proposed action are discussed in the following paragraphs. The discussion centers on the impacts that may result from the construction and operation of the new Munitions Storage Area.

The No Action alternative would preserve the status quo.

### **4.1 AIR QUALITY**

As indicated in Section 3.1, the Tyndall AFB area is in attainment for National Ambient Air Quality Standard parameters. National Ambient Air Quality Standards would not be violated by the implementation of the proposed action. Temporary minor increases in exhaust emissions in the immediate vicinity of the demolition and construction equipment would occur. A slight decrease in air quality is also expected due to the dust from the earth moving and filling operations. However, these activities would be temporary in nature and would only occur during the construction and demolition periods. There would also be a slight increase of traffic and related air emissions due to the increased capacity for munitions personnel in the new facilities. Air quality in the area would not be significantly impacted.

The No Action alternative would not have any air quality impact. There would be no violation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Any increases in exhaust emissions in the immediate vicinity of the project's proposed demolition and construction equipment would not occur. There would be no fugitive dust from earth moving and filling operations. There would be slight increased traffic from an increase in capacity for munitions personnel, but that increased capacity would be small.

## **4.2 WATER QUALITY**

The proposed action would be in an area that is adjacent to a current highly developed area, which has a sufficient storm drainage system to handle the additional flow. Runoff from the additional impervious areas would be routed through shallow swales to the base's stormwater system. This system would be used to meet the stormwater permitting requirements of the FDEP stormwater regulations (FAC 62-25).

The No Action alternative would have no water quality impact. The existing storm drainage system would continue to be used to handle the present runoff. No permits would be required to continue with the existing conditions.

## **4.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

As stated in the discussion of the existing floral and faunal environment of the project area, the urbanized character next to the project area greatly restricts the abundance and diversity of biological resources in the project area. Impacts to flora and fauna due to the proposed construction and demolition activities are expected to be insignificant.

The No Action alternative would have no biological resource impact. The area of the proposed action would continue as before. The proposed action area would continue to be partially asphalted with a landscaped lawn; approximately half would remain a scrub/shrub upland instead of being transformed to asphalt and landscaped lawn.

## **4.4 NOISE**

The proposed action would result in a localized and temporary increase in noise levels due to construction and demolition. This noise is not expected to be significant. The operation of the new Munitions Storage Area would be similar to the existing Munitions Storage Area. The combined activities would result in slightly more noise than at present. The new Munitions Storage Area would not significantly contribute to the noise levels of the area.

Noise levels experienced by workers at the new Munitions Storage Area would be the same order of magnitude as at the existing Munitions Storage Area. The facilities would be within the 70 – 75  $L_{dn}$  noise contours.

Noise levels would not be changed by the No Action alternative. There would be no noise due to construction and demolition.

## **4.5 LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION**

The proposed action would have no significant impacts on the general region as far as land use or transportation. The localized area (Little Ammo Road) may experience some short term, temporary adverse impacts such as delays, detours, etc. during construction and demolition activities. It would also have a long-term impact on the amount of traffic on the road, although this would be small. There is no change in land use designations.

The No Action alternative would not affect the land use or transportation in the area. There would be no short term, temporary adverse impacts such as delays, detours, etc. during construction and demolition activities. There would be no long-term increase in traffic on Little Ammo Road. There would also be no change in land use designations.

#### **4.6 WETLANDS**

Stormwater runoff would be the sole impact to wetlands by construction of the new facilities both in the short and long term. The wetlands would be insignificantly impacted in the short term by stormwater runoff from construction activities. The wetlands would be insignificantly impacted in the long term by stormwater runoff from the additional impervious surface created by the project. A joint FDEP/Corps of Engineers Dredge and Fill Permit application will be required for the road crossings of the wetlands storm ditches. This permit would cover the three road crossings; the road just west of the pond where it crosses the storm ditch and the ingress and egress roads for the Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) parking lot where they cross the storm ditch.

The No Action Alternative would continue to have the insignificant impacts from stormwater runoff from existing impervious surfaces.

#### **4.7 EXPLOSIVE CLEAR ZONES**

Explosive clear zones will be expanded somewhat (about 55 acres) in the southern exposure of the Munitions Storage Area but that in and of itself does not have any environmental effects. A reduction in the operating capabilities was sacrificed in 7026 to accommodate the added expansion. This reduction has no forecasted mission impact.

The No Action Alternative would continue to have the existing explosive clear zones.

#### **4.8 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS**

Tyndall AFB covers over 29,000 acres and less than 15 percent of the installation has been developed. The 3,900 acres that have been developed consist of 1,000 acres of improved grounds, 2,250 acres of semi-improved grounds and 650 acres under buildings, roads, parking, and airfield pavements. Cumulative effects only apply to items having any effects; therefore, cumulative effects will be addressed solely under air quality, water quality, biological resources, noise, land use and transportation, wetlands, and explosive clear zones.

Air quality has been, is and will be impacted by past construction, present activities and such proposed projects as the new runway extension, new parking apron for heavy aircraft, new Civil Engineering Complex, new Fitness Center, new Consolidated Wing Center, new Squad Operations Facility, and new First Air Force Complex. The Munitions Storage Area addition and all the existing and proposed projects being considered do not and will not increase emissions above the air quality standards. Therefore, the cumulative effects of all these actions are not considered significant.



Water quality has been, is, and will be impacted by past construction, present activities, and such proposed projects as the new runway extension, new parking apron for heavy aircraft, new Civil Engineering Complex, new Fitness Center, new Consolidated Wing Center, new Squad Operations Facility, and new First Air Force Complex. The Munitions Storage Area addition and all the existing and proposed projects being considered have increased the quantity of stormwater runoff due to the addition of impervious surface, but have not significantly affected the quality of stormwater runoff.

Biological resources have been, are and will continue to be significantly impacted by past construction activities and the resultant removal of less than 15 percent of habitat. However, this project increases the existing 3,900 acres of developed land by about 4 acres, an insignificant amount. Proposed projects such as the new runway extension, new parking apron for heavy aircraft, new Civil Engineering Complex, new Fitness Center, new Consolidated Wing Center, new Squad Operations Facility, and new First Air Force Complex will similarly add to past impacts, but not cause any additional significant impact.

Noise has been, is and will be impacted by aircraft operations as noted by the noise contours in the Environmental Impact Statement for "Conversion of Two F-15 Fighter Squadrons to F-22 Fighter Squadrons at Tyndall AFB, Florida." This project and such proposed projects as the new runway extension, new parking apron for heavy aircraft, new Civil Engineering Complex, new Fitness Center, new Consolidated Wing Center, new Squad Operations Facility, and new First Air Force Complex do not change any of these noise contours. Thus, all these additional projects have no additional cumulative effects on noise.

Land use and transportation has been, is and will be impacted by past construction, present activities and such proposed projects as the new runway extension, new parking apron for heavy aircraft, new Civil Engineering Complex, new Fitness Center, new Consolidated Wing Center, new Squad Operations Facility, and new First Air Force Complex. None of these projects change the land use categories of the area where construction occurs. Thus, all these additional projects have no additional cumulative effects on land use. Also, none of these projects significantly change the amount of traffic in the area; therefore, all these additional projects have no additional significant cumulative effects on transportation.

Wetlands have been, are and will continue to be significantly impacted by past construction activities and ongoing activities. However, this project and proposed projects such as the new runway extension, new parking apron for heavy aircraft, new Civil Engineering Complex, new Fitness Center, new Consolidated Wing Center, new Squad Operations Facility, and new First Air Force Complex have no, or very minimal impact on wetlands; therefore, all these additional projects have no additional significant cumulative effects on wetlands. The only impacts from these projects would be road crossings of stormwater ditches.

Although explosive clear zones increase in the project area from about 405 to 460 acres in the southern exposure of the Munitions Storage Area, this increase has no environmental impacts.

## **5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND CONTRIBUTORS**

This EA was prepared by:

John Dingwall, P.E.  
Lead Engineer  
325 CES/CEV, Bldg 421  
119 Alabama Avenue, Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5014  
(850) 283-4393 DSN 523-4393  
FAX: (850) 283-3854 DSN 523-3854

Contributors include:

SMSGT Robert Cox, 83<sup>d</sup> Munitions Flight Chief  
Rockford Johnson, 325<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing Weapons Safety Manager  
Bert Lent, Environmental Scientist, 325<sup>th</sup> Civil Engineer Squadron (CES), Environmental Flight  
Wes Smith, Community Planner, 325 CES, Engineering Flight  
Allison Swann-Davis, Environmental Engineer, 325 CES, Environmental Flight

## **6.0 LIST OF AGENCIES AND OTHERS CONSULTED REGARDING PROPOSED ACTION**

The Environmental Assessment will be coordinated with the Environmental Protection Agency. Coordination with State of Florida environmental agencies, such as the Department of Environmental Protection, will be through the State Clearinghouse. All other interested persons will be notified through the Public Notice process.

## **7.0 REFERENCES**

US Department of the Interior 1988. Natural Resources Inventory, Tyndall Air Force Base. Prepared by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Panama City Field Office, Panama City, FL, for Tyndall AFB.

USAF, 1996. Historic Preservation Plan for Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida.

USAF, 2000. General Plan, Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida

## **8.0 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>ACC</b>	Air Combat Command
<b>AETC</b>	Air Education and Training Command
<b>AFB</b>	Air Force Base
<b>AFCEE</b>	Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence
<b>AFI</b>	Air Force Instruction
<b>AFMAN</b>	Air Force Manual

<b>AFR</b>	Air Force Reserve
<b>AFRL</b>	Air Force Research Laboratory
<b>AFSC</b>	Air Force Safety Center
<b>AIM</b>	Air Intercept Missile
<b>ANG</b>	Air National Guard
<b>ASD</b>	Average Sortie Duration
<b>Bldg</b>	Bldg
<b>CAF</b>	Combat Air Force
<b>CEQ</b>	President's Council on Environmental Quality
<b>CES</b>	Civil Engineer Squadron
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>CO</b>	carbon monoxide
<b>COE</b>	Corps of Engineers
<b>DDESB</b>	Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board
<b>EA</b>	Environmental Assessment
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>°F</b>	degrees Fahrenheit
<b>FAC</b>	Florida Administrative Code
<b>FDEP</b>	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
<b>FONSI</b>	Finding of No Significant Impact
<b>FW</b>	Fighter Wing
<b>FWS</b>	Fighter Weapons Squadron, Fish and Wildlife Service

<b>GOV</b>	Government Owned Vehicle
<b>HQ</b>	Headquarters
<b>IL</b>	Intraline
<b>L<sub>dn</sub></b>	Day/Night Average Sound Level
<b>MM</b>	millimeter
<b>mph</b>	miles per hour
<b>MXS</b>	Maintenance Munitions Storage
<b>NEPA</b>	National Environmental Policy Act
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	nitrogen dioxide
<b>NPDES</b>	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
<b>O<sub>3</sub></b>	ozone
<b>Pb</b>	lead
<b>P.E.</b>	Professional Engineer
<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	particulate matter less than 10 microns
<b>POV</b>	Privately Owned Vehicle
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	sulfur dioxide
<b>SOW</b>	Special Operations Wing
<b>USAF</b>	United States Air Force
<b>WEG</b>	Weapons Evaluation Group





**BOARD OF COUNTY  
COMMISSIONERS**

POST OFFICE BOX 1818  
PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA 32402

**COMMISSIONERS:**

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DISTRICT IV

MICHAEL J. ROPA  
DISTRICT V

EMELA D. BRANGACCIO  
COUNTY MANAGER

September 15, 2003

Mr. John Dingwall  
Department of the Air Force  
325<sup>th</sup> Civil Engineer Squadron  
119 Alabama Avenue  
Tyndall AFB, FL 32403-5014

Dear Mr. Dingwall:

Based on my review of the facts and analysis in the Environmental Assessment for the Munitions Storage Area Addition, I concur that there is no significant environmental impact on Bay County. This finding is true of both the proposed action and the siting alternative.

If you need any further information on this matter, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Robert J. Majka, Jr.", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Robert J. Majka, Jr.  
Chief of Emergency Services

RJM/ac



*"Dedicated to Excellence . . .  
People Serving People"*

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September 17, 2003

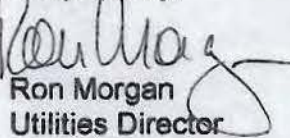
John Dingwall  
Project Manager  
325<sup>th</sup> Civil Engineer Squadron  
119 Alabama Avenue  
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5014

Re: Munitions Storage Area at Tyndall AFB, Draft Environmental Assessment

Dear Mr. Dingwall

This is to advise that the City of Panama City Utilities Department has no comments regarding the Draft Environmental Assessment for the Munitions Storage Area Addition at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida dated September 2003.

Respectfully,

  
Ron Morgan  
Utilities Director

RM:ads



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
**Glenda E. Hood**  
Secretary of State  
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. John Dingwall  
Department of the Air Force  
325<sup>th</sup> Civil Engineer Squadron  
119 Alabama Avenue  
Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida 32403-5014

September 24, 2003

RE: DHR Project File No. 2003-8306  
Received by DHR September 11, 2003 *FILE 9/24/03*  
Draft Environmental Assessment for the Munitions Storage Area Addition  
Tyndall Air Force Base, Bay County

Dear Mr. Dingwall:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended and *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties* and the *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969*, as amended. The State Historic Preservation Officer is to advise Federal agencies as they identify historic properties (listed or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places*), assess effects upon them, and consider alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

Based on the information provided, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed project will have no effect on historic properties.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Scott Edwards, Historic Preservationist, by electronic mail [sedwards@dos.state.fl.us](mailto:sedwards@dos.state.fl.us), or at 850-245-6333 or 800-847-7278.

Sincerely,

Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Director, and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

☐ Director's Office  
245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

☐ Archaeological Research  
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

☒ Historic Preservation  
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

☐ Historical Museums  
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433

☐ Palm Beach Regional Office  
(561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476

☐ St. Augustine Regional Office  
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

☐ Tampa Regional Office  
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340





Jeb Bush  
Governor

## Department of Environmental Protection

Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building  
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

David B. Scrubs  
Secretary

September 26, 2003

Mr. David Dentino  
Deputy Base Civil Engineer  
Department of the Air Force  
325<sup>th</sup> Civil Engineer Squadron  
119 Alabama Avenue  
Tyndall AFB, Florida 32403-5014

RE: Department of the Air Force - Draft Environmental Assessment and FONSI for Proposed  
Munitions Storage Facilities - Tyndall Air Force Base, Bay County, Florida  
SAI: FL200309193960C

Dear Mr. Dentino:

The Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP) has received the above-referenced Draft Environmental Assessment (EA). The EA describes the proposed construction of new facilities for munitions storage and operations at Tyndall AFB.

The referenced project is subject to review by the State of Florida under the Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 U.S.C. 1451 - 1465 (CZMA), and its implementing regulation, 15 C.F.R. 930, Subpart C. Proposals by federal agencies to conduct activities that affect any land or water or natural resource of the coastal zone must provide the affected state with a consistency determination prepared in accordance with 15 C.F.R. 930.36, and the data and information specified in 15 C.F.R. 930.39 (copy enclosed), which is necessary to support the determination. The Air Force is further advised that since a consistency determination was not provided, the consistency of the project cannot be determined at this time, and that the proposed activity cannot commence until Florida receives and reviews the required information and provides its concurrence regarding the consistency of the proposed activity.

The enforceable policies included in the FCMP are located in the twenty-three chapters of the Florida Statutes, summarized in the enclosure. Please note that the data and information required by 15 C.F.R. 930.38 includes an evaluation of the project's compliance with all applicable enforceable policies. To facilitate review of the proposed activity, you will be provided (under separate cover) with our preliminary comments in response to the EA, to identify additional information needed for the state's review and any issues or concerns that may affect the project's compliance with the enforceable policies included in the FCMP. The

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*Printed on recycled paper.*



Mr. David H. Dentino  
September 26, 2003  
Page 2

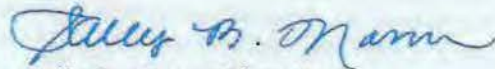
information identified in the preliminary comments should also be addressed in the data and information provided with the consistency determination.

Please forward the consistency determination and the data and information necessary to support the statement of consistency to Ms. Lindy McDowell at the following address:

Florida State Clearinghouse  
Department of Environmental Protection  
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 47  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000.

If you require additional information or assistance, please contact Ms. McDowell at (850) 245-2163. Questions regarding this letter or the requirements for consistency review can also be directed to Ms. McDowell or Ms. Jasmin Raffington at the same number.

Sincerely,



Sally B. Mann, Director  
Office of Intergovernmental Programs

SBM/rk

Enclosures



activities (e.g., by use of intergovernmental review process established pursuant to E.O. 12372, review of NEPA documents, and the Federal Register) and should notify Federal agencies of unlisted Federal agency activities which Federal agencies have not subjected to a consistency review but which, in the opinion of the State agency, will have reasonably foreseeable coastal effects and therefore, may require a Federal agency consistency determination. The provisions in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section are recommended rather than mandatory procedures for facilitating federal-State coordination of Federal agency activities which affect any coastal use or resource. State agency notification to the Federal agency (by listed or unlisted notification) is neither a substitute for nor does it eliminate Federal agency responsibility to comply with the consistency requirement, and to provide State agencies with consistency determinations for all development projects in the coastal zone and for all other Federal agency activities which the Federal agency finds affect any coastal use or resource, regardless of whether the State agency has listed the activity or notified the Federal agency through case-by-case monitoring.

(d) *State guidance and assistance to Federal agencies.* As a preliminary matter, a decision that a Federal agency activity affects any coastal use or resource should lead to early consultation with the State agency (i.e., before the required 90-day period). Federal agencies should obtain the views and assistance of the State agency regarding the means for determining that the proposed activity will be conducted in a manner consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of a management program. As part of its assistance efforts, the State agency shall make available for public inspection copies of the management program document. Upon request by the Federal agency, the State agency shall identify any enforceable policies applicable to the proposed activity based upon the information provided to the State agency at the time of the request.

**§ 930.35 Negative determinations for proposed activities.**

(a) If a Federal agency determines that there will not be coastal effects, then the Federal agency shall provide the State agencies with a negative determination for a Federal agency activity:

(1) Identified by a State agency on its list, as described in § 930.34(b), or

through case-by-case monitoring of unlisted activities; or

(2) Which is the same as or is similar to activities for which consistency determinations have been prepared in the past; or

(3) For which the Federal agency undertook a thorough consistency assessment and developed initial findings on the coastal effects of the activity.

(b) *Content of a negative determination.* A negative determination may be submitted to State agencies in any written form so long as it contains a brief description of the activity, the activity's location and the basis for the Federal agency's determination that the activity will not affect any coastal use or resource. In determining effects, Federal agencies shall follow § 930.33(a)(1), including an evaluation of the relevant enforceable policies of a management program and include the evaluation in the negative determination. The level of detail in the Federal agency's analysis may vary depending on the scope and complexity of the activity and issues raised by the State agency, but shall be sufficient for the State agency to evaluate whether coastal effects are reasonably foreseeable.

(c) A negative determination under paragraph (a) of this section shall be provided to the State agency at least 90 days before final approval of the activity, unless both the Federal agency and the State agency agree to an alternative notification schedule. A State agency is not obligated to respond to a negative determination. If a State agency does not respond to a Federal agency's negative determination within 60 days, State agency concurrence with the negative determination shall be presumed. State agency concurrence shall not be presumed in cases where the State agency, within the 60-day period, requests an extension of time to review the matter. Federal agencies shall approve one request for an extension period of 15 days or less. If a State agency objects to a negative determination, asserting that coastal effects are reasonably foreseeable, the Federal agency shall consider submitting a consistency determination to the State agency or otherwise attempt to resolve any disagreement within the remainder of the 90-day period. If a Federal agency, in response to a State agency's objection to a negative determination, agrees that coastal effects are reasonably foreseeable, the State agency and Federal agency should attempt to agree to complete the consistency review within the 90-day period for the negative determination or

consider an alternative schedule pursuant to § 930.36(b)(1). Federal agencies should consider postponing final Federal agency action, beyond the 90-day period, until a disagreement has been resolved. State agencies are not required to provide public notice of the receipt of a negative determination or the resolution of an objection to a negative determination, unless a Federal agency submits a consistency determination pursuant to § 930.34.

(d) In the event of a serious disagreement between a Federal agency and a State agency regarding a determination related to whether a proposed activity affects any coastal use or resource, either party may seek the Secretarial mediation or OCRM mediation services provided for in subpart G.

**§ 930.36 Consistency determinations for proposed activities.**

(a) Federal agencies shall review their proposed Federal agency activities which affect any coastal use or resource in order to develop consistency determinations which indicate whether such activities will be undertaken in a manner consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of approved management programs. Federal agencies should consult with State agencies at an early stage in the development of the proposed activity in order to assess whether such activities will be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of such programs.

(b) *Timing of consistency determinations.* (1) Federal agencies shall provide State agencies with a consistency determination at the earliest practicable time in the planning or reassessment of the activity. A consistency determination should be prepared following development of sufficient information to reasonably determine the consistency of the activity with the management program, but before the Federal agency reaches a significant point of decisionmaking in its review process, i.e., while the Federal agency has the ability to modify the activity. The consistency determination shall be provided to State agencies at least 90 days before final approval of the Federal agency activity unless both the Federal agency and the State agency agree to an alternative notification schedule.

(2) Federal and State agencies may mutually agree upon procedures for extending the notification requirement beyond 90 days for activities requiring a substantial review period, and for shortening the notification period for



activities requiring a less extensive review period, provided that public participation requirements are met.

(c) *General consistency determinations.* In cases where Federal agencies will be performing repeated activity other than a development project (e.g., ongoing maintenance, waste disposal) which cumulatively has an effect upon any coastal use or resource, the Federal agency may develop a general consistency determination, thereby avoiding the necessity of issuing separate consistency determinations for each incremental action controlled by the major activity. A Federal agency may provide a State agency with a general consistency determination only in situations where the incremental actions are repetitive and do not affect any coastal use or resource when performed separately. A Federal agency and State agency may mutually agree on a general consistency determination for de minimis activities (see § 930.33(a)(3)) or any other repetitive activity or category of activity(ies). If a Federal agency issues a general consistency determination, it shall thereafter periodically consult with the State agency to discuss the manner in which the incremental actions are being undertaken.

(d) *Phased consistency determinations.* In cases where the Federal agency has sufficient information to determine the consistency of a proposed development project or other activity from planning to completion, the Federal agency shall provide the State agency with one consistency determination for the entire activity or development project. In cases where federal decisions related to a proposed development project or other activity will be made in phases based upon developing information that was not available at the time of the original consistency determination, with each subsequent phase subject to Federal agency discretion to implement alternative decisions based upon such information (e.g., planning, siting, and design decisions), a consistency determination will be required for each major decision. In cases of phased decisionmaking, Federal agencies shall ensure that the development project or other activity continues to be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the management program.

(e) *National or regional consistency determinations.* (1) A Federal agency may provide States with consistency determinations for Federal agency activities that are national or regional in scope (e.g., rulemaking, national plans), and that affect any coastal use or resource of more than one State. Many

States share common coastal management issues and have similar enforceable policies, e.g., protection of a particular coastal resource. The Federal agency's national or regional consistency determination should, at a minimum, address the common denominator of these policies, i.e., the common coastal effects and management issues, and thereby address different States' policies with one discussion and determination. If a Federal agency decides not to use this section, it must issue consistency determinations to each State agency pursuant to § 930.39.

(2) Federal agency activities with coastal effects shall be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of each State's management program. Thus, the Federal agency's national or regional consistency determination shall contain sections that would apply to individual States to address coastal effects and enforceable policies unique to particular States, if common coastal effects and enforceable policies cannot be addressed under paragraph (e)(1). Early coordination with coastal States will enable the Federal agency to identify particular coastal management concerns and policies. In addition, the Federal agency could address the concerns of each affected State by providing for State conditions for the proposed activity. Further, the consistency determination could identify the coordination efforts and describe how the Federal agency responded to State agency concerns.

#### § 930.37 Consistency determinations and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements

A Federal agency may use its NEPA documents as a vehicle for its consistency determination or negative determination under this subpart. However, a Federal agency's federal consistency obligations under the Act are independent of those required under NEPA and are not necessarily fulfilled by the submission of a NEPA document. If a Federal agency includes its consistency determination or negative determination in a NEPA document, the Federal agency shall ensure that the NEPA document includes the information and adheres to the timeframes required by this subpart. Federal agencies and State agencies should mutually agree on how to best coordinate the requirements of NEPA and the Act.

#### § 930.38 Consistency determinations for activities initiated prior to management program approval

(a) A consistency determination is required for ongoing Federal agency activities other than development projects initiated prior to management program approval, which are governed by statutory authority under which the Federal agency retains discretion to reassess and modify the activity. In these cases the consistency determination must be made by the Federal agency at the earliest practicable time following management program approval, and the State agency must be provided with a consistency determination no later than 120 days after management program approval for ongoing activities which the State agency lists or identifies through monitoring as subject to consistency with the management program.

(b) A consistency determination is required for major, phased federal development project decisions described in § 930.36(d) which are made following management program approval and are related to development projects initiated prior to program approval. In making these new decisions, Federal agencies shall consider effects on any coastal use or resource not fully evaluated at the outset of the project. This provision shall not apply to phased federal decisions which were specifically described, considered and approved prior to management program approval (e.g., in a final environmental impact statement issued pursuant to NEPA).

#### § 930.39 Content of a consistency determination

(a) The consistency determination shall include a brief statement indicating whether the proposed activity will be undertaken in a manner consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the management program. The statement must be based upon an evaluation of the relevant enforceable policies of the management program. A description of this evaluation shall be included in the consistency determination, or provided to the State agency simultaneously with the consistency determination if the evaluation is contained in another document. Where a Federal agency is aware, prior to its submission of its consistency determination, that its activity is not fully consistent with a management program's enforceable policies, the Federal agency shall describe in its consistency determination the legal authority that prohibits full consistency as required by



§ 930.32(a)(2). Where the Federal agency is not aware of any inconsistency until after submission of its consistency determination, the Federal agency shall submit its description of the legal authority that prohibits full consistency to the State agency as soon as possible, or before the end of the 90-day period described in § 930.36(b)(1). The consistency determination shall also include a detailed description of the activity, its associated facilities, and their coastal effects, and comprehensive data and information sufficient to support the Federal agency's consistency statement. The amount of detail in the evaluation of the enforceable policies, activity description and supporting information shall be commensurate with the expected coastal effects of the activity. The Federal agency may submit the necessary information in any manner it chooses so long as the requirements of this subpart are satisfied.

(b) Federal agencies shall be guided by the following in making their consistency determinations. The activity its effects on any coastal use or resource, associated facilities (e.g., proposed siting and construction of access road, connecting pipeline, support buildings, and the effects of the associated facilities (e.g., erosion, wetlands, beach access impacts), must all be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the management program.

(c) In making their consistency determinations, Federal agencies shall ensure that their activities are consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the management program. However, Federal agencies should give consideration to management program provisions which are in the nature of recommendations.

(d) When Federal agency standards are more restrictive than standards or requirements contained in the management program, the Federal agency may continue to apply its stricter standards. In such cases the Federal agency shall inform the State agency in the consistency determination of the statutory, regulatory or other basis for the application of the stricter standards.

(e) *State permit requirements.* Federal law, other than the CZMA, may require a Federal agency to obtain a State permit. Even when Federal agencies are not required to obtain State permits, Federal agencies shall still be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies that are contained in such State permit programs that are part of a management program.

#### § 930.40 Multiple Federal agency participation.

Whenever more than one Federal agency is involved in a Federal agency activity or its associated facilities affecting any coastal use or resource, or is involved in a group of Federal agency activities related to each other because of their geographic proximity, the Federal agencies may prepare one consistency determination for all the federal activities involved. In such cases, Federal agencies should consider joint preparation or lead agency development of the consistency determination. In either case, the consistency determination shall be transmitted to the State agency at least 90 days before final decisions are taken by any of the participating agencies and shall comply with the requirements of § 930.39.

#### § 930.41 State agency response.

(a) A State agency shall inform the Federal agency of its concurrence with or objection to the Federal agency's consistency determination at the earliest practicable time, after providing for public participation in the State agency's review of the consistency determination. The Federal agency may presume State agency concurrence if the State agency's response is not received within 60 days from receipt of the Federal agency's consistency determination and supporting information. The 60-day review period begins when the State agency receives the consistency determination and supporting information required by § 930.39(a). If the information required by § 930.39(a) is not included with the determination, the State agency shall immediately notify the Federal agency that the 60-day review period has not begun, what information required by § 930.39(a) is missing, and that the 60-day review period will begin when the missing information is received by the State agency. If a Federal agency has submitted a consistency determination and information required by § 930.39(a), then the State agency shall not assert that the 60-day review period has not begun for failure to submit information that is in addition to that required by § 930.39(a).

(b) State agency concurrence shall not be presumed in cases where the State agency, within the 60-day period, requests an extension of time to review the matter. Federal agencies shall approve one request for an extension period of 15 days or less. In considering whether a longer or additional extension period is appropriate, the Federal agency should consider the magnitude and complexity of the information

contained in the consistency determination.

(c) Final Federal agency action shall not be taken sooner than 90 days from the receipt by the State agency of the consistency determination unless the State concurs or concurrence is presumed, pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b), with the activity, or unless both the Federal agency and the State agency agree to an alternative period.

(d) *Time limits on concurrences.* A State agency cannot unilaterally place an expiration date on its concurrence. If a State agency believes that an expiration date is necessary, State and Federal agencies may agree to a time limit. If there is no agreement, later phases of, or modifications to, the activity that will have effects not evaluated at the time of the original consistency determination will require either a new consistency determination, a supplemental consistency determination under § 930.46, or a phased review under § 930.36(d) of this subpart.

(e) *State processing fees.* The Act does not require Federal agencies to pay State processing fees. State agencies shall not assess a Federal agency with a fee to process the Federal agency's consistency determination unless payment of such fees is required by other federal law or otherwise agreed to by the Federal agency and allowed by the Comptroller General of the United States. In no case may a State agency stay the consistency review period or base its objection on the failure of a Federal agency to pay a fee.

#### § 930.42 Public participation.

(a) Management programs shall provide for public participation in the State agency's review of consistency determinations. Public participation, at a minimum, shall consist of public notice for the area(s) of the coastal zone likely to be affected by the activity, as determined by the State agency.

(b) *Timing of public notice.* States shall provide timely public notice after the consistency determination has been received by the State agency, except in cases where earlier public notice on the consistency determination by the Federal agency or the State agency meets the requirements of this section. A public comment period shall be provided by the State sufficient to give the public an opportunity to develop and provide comments on whether the project is consistent with management program enforceable policies and still allow the State agency to issue its concurrence or objection within the 60 day State response period.



FLORIDA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1998

# FLORIDA COASTAL PROGRAM GUIDE

A GUIDE TO THE FEDERALLY APPROVED  
FLORIDA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1998 REVISION

(INCLUDES STATUTORY REVISIONS THROUGH 1997)



A PUBLICATION OF THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS  
FLORIDA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM  
PURSUANT TO NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION AWARD NO. NA87O2030

[www.dep.state.fl.us/Secretary/legislative/coastal/publications/](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/Secretary/legislative/coastal/publications/)



## **V. Florida Coastal Management Program Statutory Authorities**

The following provides a brief summary of the chapters of the Florida Statutes which are included in the FCMP as enforceable policy and the primary sections of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) that implement the FCMP statutes. (See Appendices A and B of the FCMP Reference Book.) The enforceable policies contained in the FCMP, the statutes, and the implementing regulations included in the program are used by the state to evaluate the consistency of federal activities to ensure compliance with the requirements of the FCMP. Although this document provides an overview of the key issues covered by each chapter of the Florida Statutes included in the FCMP, federal agencies and applicants for federal assistance are advised to contact the FCMP member agency charged with the implementation of the Florida Statutes identified herein to clarify the applicability of individual FCMP policies to specific projects.

### **I. Chapter 161 – Beach and Shore Preservation**

Chapter 161, F.S., authorizes the Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems within the DEP to regulate construction on or seaward of the state's beaches. The enforceable policies contained in Chapter 161 are implemented by the regulations contained in Chapters 62B-26, 62B-33, and 62B-41, F.A.C. The regulatory programs authorized by Chapter 161, F.S., are as follows: the coastal construction permit program, the coastal construction control line permit program, and the coastal zone protection program.

The coastal construction permit program regulates construction activities located seaward of the mean high water line and which also have the potential to impact the natural shoreline processes. The coastal construction permit program is used by the DEP to regulate any construction, reconstruction, change of existing structures, and construction or physical activity specifically undertaken to protect the shoreline.

The coastal construction control line permit program is used by the state to identify the portion of the beach/dune system that is subject to significant fluctuations caused by wind and wave forces. The area subject to significant fluctuations is delineated by the "coastal construction control line" (CCCL) established by the DEP. Construction activities which occur seaward of the CCCL are required by Chapter 161, F.S., to comply with special siting and structural design requirements which ensure the protection of beach/dune systems, public safety and minimizes the potential for property damage. The CCCL siting and design considerations are applied to all habitable or commercial structures and the adjacent property which will be located seaward of the CCCL. The CCCL program also prohibits construction in areas seaward of the 30 year seasonal high water line, although exceptions may be granted for single family dwellings under certain circumstances. The CCCL program also encourages the construction of flexible coastal and shore protection structures as an alternative to the construction of rigid shore protection structures.

to provide the DCA with its recommendation regarding the project's compliance with the provisions of its comprehensive plan which implement the enforceable policies contained in Chapter 163, Part II, F.S., and Chapter 9J-5, F.A.C.

### **3. Chapter 186 -- State and Regional Planning**

Chapter 186, F.S., details the state-level planning requirements. Among other things, it designates the Governor as the chief planning officer of the state, directs the Office of Planning and Budgeting (OPB) to prepare and update a State Comprehensive Plan, and requires state agencies to prepare agency strategic plans. Chapter 186 also requires the development of special statewide plans governing water use, land development, and transportation.

The **State Comprehensive Plan**, the highest level planning document within the state of Florida, is authorized by Chapter 186, F.S., and codified in Chapter 187, F.S. Although Chapter 187, F.S., is not included among the 23 Florida Statutes which comprise the FCMP, the State Comprehensive Plan (SCP) guides the development of state and local plans, programs and policies included in the FCMP. The SCP, which includes twenty-six goals and more than 325 policies, was adopted by the Legislature to provide state, regional, and local governments and agencies with long-range guidance on the development and implementation of their respective plans, programs, and services. The SCP includes policy guidance which addresses the protection of the state resources and which ensure the continued physical, social, and economic growth of the state. The Executive Office of the Governor (EOG) coordinates the review of the SCP biennially and, if needed, submits revision recommendations to the Legislature.

In some policy areas, special purpose plans are developed by the state to provide its governmental entities with guidance beyond that provided in the SCP. The special plans, referred to as **translational plans**, distill the broad goals and policies of the SCP into more tangible goals related to specific issues. The translational plans are not included in the FCMP but are as follows:

- The State Land Development Plan (SLDP), required by Chapter 380, F.S. Prepared by the Department of Community Affairs.
- The Florida Water Plan (FWP), required by Chapter 373, F.S. Prepared by the Department of Environmental Protection in consultation with the water management districts.
- The Florida Transportation Plan (FTP), required by Chapter 339, F.S. Prepared by the Department of Transportation.

State agencies are required by Chapter 186 F.S., to prepare **agency strategic plans (ASPs)** to establish priorities which guide each agency's staff in the achievement of its mission, within the context provided by the SCP and the statutory mandates and authorizations provided by the Legislature. The ASPs themselves are not a part of the FCMP. The ASPs are developed with a five-year outlook and provide the strategic framework within which the agency's legislative budget request and the agency Strategic Information Resources Management Plan are developed and implemented. The ASPs address strategic issues that are critical to the agency by establishing strategic long-range goals, intermediate strategic objectives, and strategies to aid the agency in

request to use state lands will be approved. Individual projects may comply with all applicable law but the Trustees may determine that the proposed use of state lands does not serve the interests of the general public. Therefore, as the owner of sovereign lands, state lands authorization may be denied by the Trustees.

To ensure that federal consistency concurrence or agreement, or a state permit is not provided for a project before the Trustees approve the use of state lands, the request for state lands approval is concurrently processed with the state environmental resource permit (ERP). When this occurs, the ERP is renamed the joint coastal permit (JCP). As previously noted, a JCP is also issued when a project requires an ERP and a Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) approval or CCC waiver.

#### **6. Chapters 253, 259, 260, and 375 -- Land Acquisition**

Chapters 253, 259, 260 and 375, F.S., authorize the Governor and Cabinet, acting as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, to acquire lands and hold them in trust for the benefit of the citizens of the state. Although each chapter addresses the state acquisition and use of state owned land, each focuses on a particular type of land and provides different criteria for use in the acquisition and management of the acquired lands.

**Chapter 253** authorizes the acquisition of land in order to:

- conserve and protect environmentally endangered lands;
- protect natural areas needed for water quality and quantity, or fish and wildlife habitat protection;
- provide state parks, recreation areas, public beaches, state forests, wilderness areas or wildlife management areas;
- restore altered ecosystems; or
- preserve significant archeological and historical sites.

**Chapter 259** authorizes acquisition of environmentally endangered lands and outdoor recreation lands. These include lands, water areas, and related resources which conserve and protect "environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands as valued ecological resources of the state."

**Chapter 260** authorizes the acquisition of land to create a recreational trails system and to facilitate the management of the system. It also authorizes the administration of the Florida Rails-to-Trails program and the acquisition of abandoned railroad right-of-way for public recreational trail use.

**Chapter 375** authorizes the acquisition of lands, water areas and related resources for the purpose of outdoor recreation and conservation.



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Chapter 288, F.S., also addresses the use of military bases after they have been closed by the federal government. It directs the state to evaluate the property and designate it for use after considering environmental, economic, and growth management concerns.

**10. Chapters 334 and 339 -- Transportation Administration and Finance**

Chapters 334 and 339, F. S., authorize the Department of Transportation (DOT) and local governments to plan and develop a balanced, safe, and efficient transportation system for the benefit of the state. While overall responsibility for the system rests with the DOT, local planning bodies established as metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) initiate and coordinate transportation improvement programs and transportation-related air, noise, and water quality planning within urbanized areas. Chapter 339, F.S., authorizes the development of the Florida Transportation Plan, updated annually, which addresses several issues including:

- The current and future needs of the state transportation system;
- The transportation needs of metropolitan areas;
- The state's recreational travel needs of residents and tourists;
- The need for connections between Florida's cities and cities in other states;
- The social, economic, energy, and environmental effects of transportation decisions on the community and the region.

The Florida Transportation Plan itself is not a part of the FCMP.

**11. Chapter 370 -- Saltwater Fisheries**

The former Marine Fisheries Commission (MFC), now the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC), is charged by Chapter 370, F.S., with the administration, supervision, development, and conservation of the marine fishery resources of the state. The FWCC was created by adoption of Constitutional Revision No. 5, which merged the MFC and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFWFC). Effective July 1, 1999, the FWCC is assigned all functions previously performed by the MFC and the GFWFC, as well as the management, research and enforcement needed to protect the state's fish and wildlife resources. Therefore, on July 1, 1999 certain functions currently performed by the DEP will be transferred to the FWCC.

The FWCC is constitutionally created and its members are appointed by the governor. The FWCC is charged with the protection of marine fishery resources in state waters, the protection of threatened and endangered marine species, the development of regulations governing the taking and use of the state's recreational and commercial marine fishery resources including the development of gear specifications, the setting of commercial and recreational bag and size limits, the opening and closure of fisheries, the establishment of seasons, the establishment of special measures relating to taking or use of egg-bearing females, and all other management, research and enforcement efforts needed to protect marine species.

Although action by the Florida Legislature is required to clarify the implementation of Constitutional Revision No. 5, the amendment has apparently limited the DEP's role with regard to

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If a project involves the management and storage of surface waters, which includes the construction, alteration, operation, or abandonment of any dam, impoundment, or reservoir, it must meet certain standards. Though these standards are unique to each WMD, general evaluation factors direct that the project must not:

- Adversely affect natural resources, fish, and wildlife;
- Alter the rate of flow of a watercourse by more than ten percent;
- Cause groundwater levels to be lowered below sea level;
- Cause change in groundwater or lake levels that would adversely affect water resources;
- Cause violations of the minimum flows and levels established by the district;
- Significantly induce salt water or pollution encroachment;
- Endanger downstream property during floods;
- Cause adverse effects to lake stages or vegetation on land; and
- Affect the water quality of the receiving body.

If a project involves the use of any artificial recharge facility or the use, construction, repair, or abandonment of a water well, it will be examined for consistency based on the water resource policies and objectives of the applicable water management district. Similarly, if a project utilizes a "work of the district" (which simply defined is a structure, well, or water course adopted by the governing board of a district), certain criteria must be met. The best way to ensure compliance with the policies of the WMDs is to contact WMD staff personally.

#### **14. Chapter 376 -- Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Removal**

Chapter 376, F.S., administered by the DEP's Division of Law Enforcement, regulates the storage and transportation of pollutants and the cleanup of pollutant discharges. It provides guidance as to what is considered a pollutant and what constitutes a discharge. Chapter 376, F.S., requires facilities that handle pollutants, also known as terminal facilities, to go through an annual certification process administered by the Division of Law Enforcement, during which the facility demonstrates its ability to prevent, control, and abate pollutant discharges.

#### **15. Chapter 377 -- Energy Resources**

Chapter 377, F.S., authorizes the DEP's Division of Resource Management to regulate all phases of exploration, drilling, and production of oil, gas, and other petroleum products. The corresponding implementing rules are found in Chapters 62C-25 through 62C-30, F.A.C. The statute and rules specify drilling methods, criteria for production and geophysical operations designed to prevent pollution discharges, damage to adjacent property, the waste of energy resources, and the alteration of water sheet flow. The cementing and casing of wells, the plugging and abandonment of wells, the authorization to transport oil or gas, the approval of pipelines, and several related measures are also addressed.

ACSCs have been established in the Florida Keys and the City of Key West, the Green Swamp, the Big Cypress Swamp, and the City of Apalachicola (Apalachicola Bay). In addition, resource planning and management committees with completed and approved resource management plans have been established for the Suwannee River, Charlotte Harbor, Hutchinson Island, the Northwest Florida Coast, the Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties coastal area, the lower Kissimmee River, and the East Everglades.

The coastal infrastructure policy contained in Chapter 380, Part II, F.S., parallels the federal Coastal Barriers Resources Act with respect to the prohibition of funding in coastal high hazard areas. It prohibits the construction of bridges or causeways to coastal barrier islands which were not accessible by bridge or causeway as of 1985. It also prohibits the use of state funds for planning, designing, or constructing new infrastructure or increasing the capacity of existing infrastructure in coastal areas unless it is in compliance with the local government's approved coastal management element.

The projects of interest are those involving the construction or expansion of infrastructure such as roads and bridges, sewage treatment facilities, potable water facilities, utilities, and shoreline stabilization structures. Generally, projects which serve the common needs of the population are considered infrastructure.

**17. Chapter 381.001, .0011, .0012, .006, .0061, .0065, .0066, .0067 -- Public Health, General Provisions**

Chapter 381, F.S., authorizes the Department of Health to regulate on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems (OSTDS) in the state. The statute establishes legislative intent that on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems be permitted under the conditions described in the statute and in the implementing rules, provided a publicly owned or investor owned sewage system is not available and provided the installation and use of the on-site sewage treatment and disposal system does not adversely affect public health or significantly degrade groundwater or surface waters.

The applicable sections of Chapter 381 authorize the Department of Health to adopt implementing rules, review permit applications, conduct site evaluations and inspections, issue permits, and investigate complaints associated with the construction, maintenance, modification, and repair of OSTDS.

**18. Chapter 388 -- Mosquito Control**

Chapter 388, F.S., establishes a cooperative effort to control mosquitos and arthropods between the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS), local governments, and individuals. The Bureau of Entomology and Pest Control of DACS is responsible for implementing the provisions in Chapter 388, F.S., and for regulating individuals and entities engaged in arthropod control. The Bureau also develops procedures and guidelines that provide a statewide comprehensive approach to the control of insects that pose a threat to the health or well being of the public.



EXAMPLE

## Florida Coastal Management Plan

### Proposed Action Check List

Statute	Consistency	Scope
Chapter 161 <i>Beach and Shore Preservation</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Authorizes the Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems within the Department of Environmental Protection to regulate the construction on or seaward of the state's beaches.
Chapter 163, Part II <i>Growth Policy; County and Municipal Planning; Land Development Regulation</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Requires local governments to prepare, adopt, and implement comprehensive plans that encourage the most appropriate use of land and natural resources in a manner consistent with the public interest.
Chapter 186 <i>State and Regional Planning</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Details the state-level planning requirements. Requires the development of special statewide plans governing water use, land development, and transportation.
Chapter 252 <i>Emergency Management</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Provides for the planning and implementation of the state's response to natural and manmade disasters, efforts to recover from natural and manmade disasters, and the mitigation of natural and manmade disasters.
Chapter 253 <i>State Lands</i>	Based on the EA analysis, the proposed action will have no effect on sovereign submerged lands. The anchors will be placed in water depths of 50 to 60 feet. Concrete anchors will be used to secure the anchors. The maximum size of the concrete anchor is 30 x 30 x 30 inches. The total maximum bottom area impacted is 6.25 square feet at each location. The placement of the shallow water anchors qualifies for a Consent of Use determination under section 273.77.	Addresses the state's administration of public lands and property of this state and provides direction regarding the acquisition, disposal and management of all state lands.
Chapter 258 <i>State Parks and Preserves</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Addresses the administration and management of state parks and preserves.
Chapter 259 <i>Land Acquisition for Conservation or recreation</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Authorizes acquisition of environmentally endangered lands and outdoor recreation lands.
Chapter 260 <i>Recreational Trails System</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Authorizes the acquisition of land to create a recreational trails system and to facilitate the management of the system.
Chapter 267 <i>Historical Resources</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Addresses the management and preservation of the state's archaeological and historical resources.
Chapter 288 <i>Commercial Development and Capital Improvements</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Provides the framework for promoting and developing the general business, trade, and tourism components of the state economy.
Chapter 334 <i>Transportation Administration</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Addresses the state's policy concerning transportation administration.
Chapter 339 <i>Transportation Finance and Planning</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Addresses the finance and planning needs of the state's transportation system.



# EXAMPLE

<b>Chapter 370</b> <i>Saltwater Fisheries</i>	Based on the EA analysis, the proposed action will have no impact on the state's marine fishery resources. The proposed action will have no effect on threatened or endangered species, will not destroy or adversely modify any critical habitat in accordance with the Endangered Species Act, and will not destroy or modify Essential Fish habitats in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.	Addresses the management and protection of the State's saltwater fisheries.
<b>Chapter 372</b> <i>Wildlife</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Addresses the management of the wildlife resources of the state.
<b>Chapter 373</b> <i>Water Resources</i>	Based on the EA analysis, the proposed action will have no impact on the water resources of the state. Placement of the shallow water structure will temporarily cause small amounts of turbidity that will dissipate quickly and will have no effect on coastal resources. The placement of the shallow water structure qualifies for a permit exemption under section 373.4145.	Addresses the state's policy concerning water resources.
<b>Chapter 375</b> <i>Multipurpose Outdoor Recreation; Land Acquisition, Management, and Conservation</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Develops a comprehensive multipurpose outdoor recreation plan to document recreational supply and demand, describe current recreational opportunities, estimate the need for additional recreational opportunities, and propose the means to meet the identified needs.
<b>Chapter 376</b> <i>Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Removal</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities	Regulates the transfer, storage, and transportation of pollutants, and the cleanup of pollutant discharges.
<b>Chapter 377</b> <i>Energy Resources</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Addresses the regulation, planning and development of the energy resources of the state.
<b>Chapter 380</b> <i>Land and Water Management</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Establishes land and water management policies to guide and coordinate local decisions relating to growth and development.
<b>Chapter 381</b> <i>Public Health, General Provisions</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Establishes public policy concerning the state's public health system.
<b>Chapter 388</b> <i>Mosquito Control</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Addresses the mosquito control effort in the state.
<b>Chapter 403</b> <i>Environmental Control</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Establishes public policy concerning environmental control in the state.
<b>Chapter 582</b> <i>Soil and Water Conservation</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.	Provides for the control and prevention of soil erosion.



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
AIR EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMAND

SEP 29 2003

Mr. David H. Dentino  
Deputy Base Civil Engineer  
325<sup>th</sup> Civil Engineer Squadron  
119 Alabama Ave  
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5014

Ms. Lindy McDowell  
Florida State Clearinghouse  
Department of Environmental Protection  
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 47  
Tallahassee FL 32399-3000

RE: Department of the Air Force - Draft Environmental Assessment and FONSI for Proposed  
Munitions Storage Facilities - Tyndall Air Force Base, Bay County, Florida  
SAI: FL200309193960C

Dear Ms. McDowell

Tyndall AFB has conducted a consistency determination for Proposed Munitions Storage Facilities in accordance with the Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 USC 1451-1465 and its implementing regulation, 15 CFR 930, Subpart C, as indicated on the attached Florida Coastal Management Plan Proposed Action Check List. The base has found the project to be consistent with these regulations.

If you need any further assistance, please contact Mr. John Dingwall at (850) 283-4361

Sincerely

  
DAVID H. DENTINO

Attachment:  
Florida Coastal Management Plan Proposed  
Action Check List

<b>Florida Coastal Management Plan Proposed Action Check List</b>	
<i>Statute</i>	<i>Consistency</i>
Chapter 161, <i>Beach and Shore Preservation</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities. Project is not on beach or shore.
Chapter 163, <i>Growth Policy; County and Municipal Planning; Land Development Regulation</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities. Project is in conformance with published Base Master Plan.
Chapter 186, <i>State and Regional Planning</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities. Project is in conformance with published Base Master Plan.
Chapter 252, <i>Emergency Management</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 253, <i>State Lands</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities. Project is on federal lands.
Chapter 258, <i>State Parks and Preserves.</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 259, <i>Land Acquisition for Conservation or Recreation</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 260, <i>Recreational Trails Systems</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 267, <i>Historical Resources</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities. Project is in low probability area.
Chapter 288, <i>Commercial Development and Capital Improvements</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 334, <i>Transportation Administration</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 339, <i>Transportation Finance and Planning</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 370, <i>Saltwater Fisheries</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 372, <i>Wildlife</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 373, <i>Water Resources</i>	Handling of storm water runoff will be permitted by FDEP and wetlands were delineated by FDEP and USCOE. Project was sited outside wetlands.
Chapter 375, <i>Multipurpose Outdoor Recreation; Land Acquisition, Management and Conservation</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 376, <i>Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Removal</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 377, <i>Energy resources</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 380, <i>Land and Water Management</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 381, <i>Public Health, General Provisions</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 388, <i>Mosquito Control</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 403, <i>Environmental Control</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.
Chapter 582, <i>Soil and Water Conservation</i>	Not applicable to proposed activities.





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 4  
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER  
61 FORSYTH STREET  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-8960

SEP 30 2003

Mr. John Dingwall, USAF  
NEPA Section  
325<sup>th</sup> Civil Engineer Squadron  
119 Alabama Avenue  
Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida 32403-5014

ATTN: Mr. John Dingwall

Subject: **Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Munitions Storage Area Addition at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida**

Dear Mr. Dingwall:

Pursuant to Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, EPA Region 4 has reviewed the subject document which discusses the consequences of constructing and operating a modernized, centralized additions to the Munitions Storage Area at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Florida. The proposed project, consisting of the construction of seven new buildings and one addition to a building, will add approximately 18,385 square feet of munitions storage and operation areas to the existing Munitions Storage Area. An access road will be built off of Little Ammo Road for ingress and egress to the site. Three new parking lots are included in this phased project.

The "No-Action Alternative" was the only alternative to the proposed action considered in this environmental assessment and served as the benchmark to which the proposed action was compared. If this alternative was chosen, Tyndall AFB would continue to operate at partial capacity through short-term measures that are very manpower intensive, less productive, degrade pilot training, and reduce safety and mission effectiveness.

Careful review of the draft EA and followup discussions with you suggest that the proposed action will not have significant environmental impacts with the possible exception of water resources because of increased stormwater runoff. Authors of the EA indicate that stormwater runoff will increase as a result of this project, and that increased runoff will be appropriately managed both during and after construction to meet all requirements of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection stormwater regulations. However, the document does not provide enough detail for us to make that determination. For example, there is little if any mention of project phasing and the potential impacts and mitigation efforts to be done during each phase of construction. Also, there is no discussion of how stormwater pollution prevention plans will be reviewed and/or site inspections will be conducted to ensure that environmental impact will be

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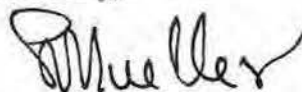
avoided or minimized. In addition, there is little discussion of the use of innovative techniques, such as porous pavement and/or low-impact development.

Like many military installations around the country, stormwater management requirements at Tyndall AFB are increasing as a result of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Permit. Tyndall AFB is aware of this issue, and is planning accordingly. Stormwater managers at the base have already addressed some of these measures (e.g., developing an Engineering Technical Letter describing base specific stormwater management procedures), however others remain.

In summary, we request that you provide additional detail on how increased stormwater runoff will be managed both during and after construction. Please provide us with a copy of your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for this project prior to construction. We also request that you consider incorporating innovative stormwater best management practices (BMPs), such as using porous pavement in parking areas. Use of appropriate and well-designed BMPs will minimize the possibility of increased runoff causing flooding of the existing stormwater pond at the Phase I construction site, and potential transformation of the existing wetland to a stormwater pond at the Phase II construction site. Finally, we suggest that increased consideration of stormwater management should be given in all NEPA documents submitted to EPA for review and comment.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Environmental Assessment. Should you have questions, please contact Catherine Fox, the staff contact for this project. She can be reached at 404/562-9578.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mueller", with a stylized initial "H" or "M" at the start.

Heinz J. Mueller, Chief  
Office of Environmental Assessment  
Environmental Accountability Division

OCT 20 2003

Mrs. Ann Garner  
Chief, Environmental Flight  
325<sup>th</sup> Civil Engineer Squadron  
119 Alabama Ave  
Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5014

Mr. Heinz J. Mueller, Chief  
Office of Environmental Assessment  
Environmental Accountability Division  
United States Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 4  
Atlanta Federal Center  
61 Forsyth Street  
Atlanta GA 30303-8960

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Munitions Storage Area Addition at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida

Dear Mr. Mueller

As discussed with Ms. Catherine Fox of your staff, attached is the copy of the Stormwater Prevention Plan for Phase 1 of the referenced project. The plan is included in the enclosed Civil Site Construction Plans for the Munitions Complex, Tyndall AFB. The construction contractors prepare the Stormwater Prevention Plans. Our Stormwater Program Managers approve those plans before the start of construction and visit construction sites to confirm compliance.

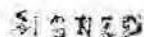
Compliance with the State of Florida's stormwater treatment permit under 62-25 FAC is required of all projects at Tyndall AFB. These regulations provide for both construction and post-construction stormwater treatment through the use of structural control measures. These measures include erosion control using silt fences or hay bales as the circumstances of the site dictate.

New contracts are now required to include compliance with the AFCESA Engineering Technical Letter 03-01 (ETL 03-01) and stormwater training for contractors and engineering project managers. *The Florida Stormwater, Erosion, and Sedimentation Control Inspector Training & Certification Program* will be taught at Tyndall in December 2003.

We have submitted projects into the budget process requesting analysis, design and construction for regional ponds. Our local command is lending its support in these requests to headquarters.

Thank you for your interest in our stormwater program.

Sincerely



ANN P. GARNER, P.E.

Attachments:  
ETL 03-01  
Construction Plans for the Munitions Complex, Tyndall AFB





Jeb Bush  
Governor

## Department of Environmental Protection

Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building  
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

David B. Struh  
Secretary

October 28, 2003

Mr. John Dingwall  
325<sup>th</sup> Civil Engineer Squadron  
119 Alabama Avenue  
Tyndall AFB, Florida 32403-5014

RE: Department of the Air Force – Draft Environmental Assessment and FONSI for the  
Munitions Storage Area Addition at Tyndall Air Force Base –Bay County, Florida

SAI # FL200309193960C

Dear Mr. Dingwall:

The Florida State Clearinghouse, pursuant to Executive Order 12372, Gubernatorial Executive Order 95-359, the Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1451-1464, as amended, and the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347, as amended, has coordinated a review of the referenced Draft Environmental Assessment and FONSI.

Based on the information contained in the report and comments provided by our reviewing agencies, the state has determined that the subject project is consistent with the Florida Coastal Management Program.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Ms. Lindy McDowell at (850) 245-2167.

Sincerely,

Sally B. Mann, Director  
Office of Intergovernmental Programs

SBM/lm

Enclosures



# Florida

## Department of Environmental Protection

"More Protection, Less Process"



Categories

[DEP Home](#) | [Contact DEP](#) | [Search](#) | [DEP Site Map](#)

Project Information	
<b>Project:</b>	FL200309193960C
<b>Comments Due:</b>	October 15, 2003
<b>Letter Due:</b>	November 14, 2003
<b>Description:</b>	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE - DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND FONSI FOR THE MUNITIONS STORAGE AREA ADDITION AT TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE - BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA.
<b>Keywords:</b>	USAF - DEA - MUNITIONS STORAGE AREA AT TYNDALL AFB - BAY CO.
<b>CFDA #:</b>	12.200
Agency Comments:	
<b>WEST FLORIDA RPC - WEST FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL</b>	
No Comment	
<b>BAY - BAY COUNTY</b>	
No Comment	
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT - OFFICE OF POLICY AND BUDGET, ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT</b>	
No Comment	
<b>COMMUNITY AFFAIRS - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS</b>	
Released Without Comment	
<b>FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION - FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION</b>	
No comment by Brian Barnett on 10/1/03.	
<b>STATE - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b>	
No Comment/Consistent	
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION</b>	
The DEP Northwest District Office has reviewed the project and has no comments.	
<b>NORTHWEST FLORIDA WMD - NORTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT</b>	
NC	

For more information please contact the Clearinghouse Office at:

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)  
 3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47  
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000  
 TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161  
 FAX: (850) 245-2190

Visit the [Clearinghouse Home Page](#) to query other projects.

[Copyright and Disclaimer](#)  
[Privacy Statement](#)

COUNTY: BAY

DATE: 9/15/2003

COMMENTS DUE DATE: 10/15/2003

CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 11/14/2003

SAI#: FL200309193960C

MESSAGE:

<b>STATE AGENCIES</b>	<b>WATER MNGMNT. DISTRICTS</b>	<b>OPB POLICY UNIT</b>	<b>RPCS &amp; LOC GOVS</b>
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS			
X ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	NORTHWEST FLORIDA WMD	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT	
FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION			
STATE			

The attached document requires a Coastal Zone Management Act/Florida Coastal Management Program consistency evaluation and is categorized

as one of the following:

- Federal Assistance to State or Local Government (15 CFR 930, Subpart F). Agencies are required to evaluate the consistency of the activity.
- X Direct Federal Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart C). Federal Agencies are required to furnish a consistency determination for the State's concurrence or objection.
- Outer Continental Shelf Exploration, Development or Production Activities (15 CFR 930, Subpart E). Operators are required to provide a consistency certification for state concurrence/objection.
- Federal Licensing or Permitting Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart D). Such projects will only be evaluated for consistency when there is not an analogous state license or permit.

Project Description:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE - DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND FONSI FOR THE MUNITIONS STORAGE AREA ADDITION AT TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE - BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA.

To: Florida State Clearinghouse

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)  
3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47  
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000  
TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161  
FAX: (850) 245-2190

EO. 12372/NEPA Federal Consistency

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Comment       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Comment/Consistent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment Attached | <input type="checkbox"/> Consistent/Comments Attached     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable   | <input type="checkbox"/> Inconsistent/Comments Attached   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable                   |

From:

Division/Bureau: *Intergovernmental Programs*  
Reviewer: *Lindy McOswall*  
Date: *10/28/03*



COUNTY: BAY

DATE: 9/15/2003  
COMMENTS DUE DATE: 10/15/2003  
CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 11/14/2003  
SAI#: FL200309193960C

MESSAGE:

<b>STATE AGENCIES</b>	<b>WATER MNGMNT. DISTRICTS</b>	<b>OPB POLICY UNIT</b>	<b>RPCS &amp; LOC GOVS</b>
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS			
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	NORTHWEST FLORIDA WMD	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT	
X FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION			
STATE			

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Project Description:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE - DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND FONSI FOR THE MUNITIONS STORAGE AREA ADDITION AT TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE - BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA.

To: Florida State Clearinghouse

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)  
3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47  
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000  
TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161  
FAX: (850) 245-2190

EO. 12372/NEPA Federal Consistency

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Comment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Comment/Consistent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment Attached      | <input type="checkbox"/> Consistent/Comments Attached     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable        | <input type="checkbox"/> Inconsistent/Comments Attached   |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable                   |

From:

Division/Bureau: ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
Reviewer: BRIAN BARNETT  
Date: 10/1/03

RECEIVED  
OCT 02 2003  
OIP/OLGA

RECEIVED BY FWC

SEP 22 2003

OFFICE OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

COUNTY: BAY  
SAI- USAF -TY  
2003- 8307

DATE: 9/15/2003  
COMMENTS DUE DATE: 10/15/2003  
CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 11/14/2003  
SAI#: FL200309193960C

MESSAGE:

<b>STATE AGENCIES</b>	<b>WATER MNGMNT. DISTRICTS</b>	<b>OPB POLICY UNIT</b>	<b>RPCS &amp; LOC GOVS</b>
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	NORTHWEST FLORIDA WMD	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT	
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION			
FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION			
X STATE			

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Project Description:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE - DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND FONSI FOR THE MUNITIONS STORAGE AREA ADDITION AT TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE - BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA.

To: Florida State Clearinghouse

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)  
3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47  
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000  
TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161  
FAX: (850) 245-2190

EO. 12372/NEPA Federal Consistency

- ☒ No Comment  
☐ Comment Attached  
☐ Not Applicable
- ☒ No Comment/Consistent  
☐ Consistent/Comments Attached  
☐ Inconsistent/Comments Attached  
☐ Not Applicable

From:

Division of Historical Resources  
Bureau of Historic Preservation

Division/Bureau:

Reviewer: S. Edwards

SLK

Date: 9-24-03

9/24/03

NHPA / X: 3-8306

*Jan K. [Signature]*  
9.27.2003

RECEIVED

OCT 01 2003

OIP/OLGA

03 SEP 23 PM 12:45

NOV 12 2003

COUNTY: BAY

DATE: 9/15/2003

COMMENTS DUE DATE: 10/15/2003

CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 11/14/2003

SAI#: FL200309193960C

MESSAGE:

STATE AGENCIES	WATER MNGMT. DISTRICTS	OPB POLICY UNIT	RPCS & LOC GOVS
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	NORTHWEST FLORIDA WMD	X ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT	
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION			
FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION			
STATE			

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Project Description:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE - DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND FONSI FOR THE MUNITIONS STORAGE AREA ADDITION AT TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE - BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA.

To: Florida State Clearinghouse

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)  
3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47  
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000  
TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161  
FAX: (850) 245-2190

EO. 12372/NEPA Federal Consistency

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Comment | <input type="checkbox"/> No Comment/Consistent          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment Attached      | <input type="checkbox"/> Consistent/Comments Attached   |
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|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable                 |

OCT 03 2003

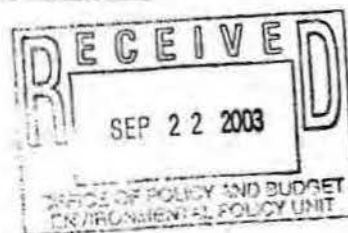
From:

Division/Bureau: *OPB Env. Policy*

Reviewer: *9/17/03*

Date: *9/30/03*

OIP/OLGA







# WEST FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

Post Office Box 9759 • 3435 North 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue • Pensacola, Florida 32513-9759  
Phone (850) 595-8910 • S/C 695-8910 • (800) 226-8914 • Fax (850) 595-8967

Lel Czeck  
Executive Director

Cody Taylor  
Chairman

Sydney Joel Pate  
Vice-Chairman

**FAX TRANSMITTAL (S)      Total # of Pages (including cover) 1**

**TO:**      **STATE CLEARINGHOUSE • FAX: (850) 245-2190/(850) 245-2189**  
Phone: 850-245-2161

**DATE:**      September 29, 2003

**FROM:**      Terry Joseph, Intergovernmental Review Coordinator  
Extension 206  
joseph@wfrpc.dst.fl.us

**SUBJECT:**      State Clearinghouse Review(s) Fax Transmittals:

SAI #	Project Description	RPC #
FL200309193960C	Dept. of the Air Force, draft environmental assessment and FONSI for the munitions storage area addition at Tyndall Air Force Base - Bay County, Florida	B528-09-22-2003

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Comments - Generally consistent with the WFSRPP
<input type="checkbox"/>	Comments Attached

*If you have any questions, please call.*

"...Serving Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Holmes & Washington Counties and their municipalities..."

**NORTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT  
Project Review Form**

**TO:** State Clearinghouse  
Department of Environmental Protection  
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 47  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000

**DATE:** September 24, 2003

**SUBJECT:** Project Review: Intergovernmental Coordination  
Title: Department of the Air Force-Draft Environmental Assessment and  
Fonsi for the Munitions Storage Area Addition at Tyndall Air force Base-Bay  
County, FL  
SAI #: FL200309193960C

The District has reviewed the subject application and attachments in accordance with its responsibilities and authority under the provisions of Chapter 373, Florida Statutes. As a result of the review, the District has the following responses:

**ACTION**

- ☒ No Comment.
- ☐ Supports the project.
- ☐ Objects to the project; explanation attached.
- ☐ Has no objection to the project; explanation optional.
- ☐ Cannot evaluate the project; explanation attached.
- ☐ Project requires a permit from the District under \_\_\_\_.

**DEGREE OF REVIEW**

- ☒ Documentation was reviewed.
- ☐ Field investigation was performed.
- ☐ Discussed and/or contacted appropriate office about project.
- ☐ Additional documentation/research is required.
- ☐ Comments attached.

SIGNED



Duncan Jay Cairns  
Chief, Bur. Env. & Res. Plng.

RECEIVED

SEP 29 2003

OIP/OLGA

COUNTY: BAY

DATE: 9/15/2003

COMMENTS DUE DATE: 10/15/2003

CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 11/14/2003

SAI#: FL200309193960C

MESSAGE:

<b>STATE AGENCIES</b>	<b>WATER MNGMNT. DISTRICTS</b>	<b>OPB POLICY UNIT</b>	<b>RPCS &amp; LOC GOVS</b>
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	X NORTHWEST FLORIDA WMD	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT	
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION			
FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION			
STATE			

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Project Description:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE - DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND FONSI FOR THE MUNITIONS STORAGE AREA ADDITION AT TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE - BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA.

To: Florida State Clearinghouse

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)  
3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47  
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000  
TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161  
FAX: (850) 245-2190

EO. 12372/NEPA Federal Consistency

- ☒ No Comment
- ☐ Comment Attached
- ☐ Not Applicable
- ☐ No Comment/Consistent
- ☐ Consistent/Comments Attached
- ☐ Inconsistent/Comments Attached
- ☐ Not Applicable

NO COMMENT

From:

NWF-WMD  
Resource Management Div.

Division/Bureau: Duncan J. Cairns

Reviewer: Date 24 SEPTEMBER 03

Date:





REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
PANAMA CITY REGULATORY OFFICE  
475 HARRISON AVENUE, SUITE 202  
PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA 32401-2731

Regulatory Division  
North Permits Branch

November 19, 2003

Ann P. Garner, P.E.  
Chief, Environmental Flight  
119 Alabama Ave, stop 42  
Tyndall AFB, FL 32403

Dear Ms. Garner:

This is in reference to the meeting on November 18, 2003 regarding unauthorized clearing and filling of wetlands in coordination with construction of the Munitions Complex Phase II. This unauthorized cleaning and filling occurred in Section 9, Township 5 South, Range 13 West, Tyndall Air Force Base, Bay County, Florida.

It is my understanding that a permit will be submitted for the amount of fill required for the building currently under construction and any further impacts to wetlands in conjunction with the construction of the Munitions Complex. It was discussed that the design of the Complex would be modified to limit the impacts to wetlands to less than 0.1 acre and the wetlands that have been cleared outside of the footprint of the Complex would be voluntarily restored. We take this opportunity to express our appreciation for your cooperation in resolving the problem.

In regard to the voluntary restoration, please have your engineer submit a restoration plan that includes dates that restoration is to begin and end, any planting of vegetation that may be required and success criteria and monitoring plans. If any fill has been placed in the wetlands outside the footprint of the project must be removed as part of the restoration plan.

If you have any questions concerning this matter or Department of the Army permit requirements, please contact Diane Bateman at the letterhead address or by telephone at 850-763-0717 extension 23.

Sincerely,

Kevin D. O'Kane  
Team Leader

**MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD****SUBJECT: Tyndall Air Force Base Ammunitions Complex Phase II**

1. On November 17, 2003 I was called by Ann Garner, Environmental Section, Tyndall AFB. A meeting was requested to review site plans for the Munitions Complex. The engineer (Preble-Rish) told Tyndall that a permit was not required to impact the wetlands because they were isolated. A JD was conducted last year and the impacted wetlands are adjacent to a canal/ditch system that drains to East Bay.
2. A meeting was conducted at Tyndall AFB on November 18, 2003. Present were myself, representatives from Preble-Rish, Inc., the contract engineer, civilian and military representatives working on the project. (Did not get a sign in sheet) The munitions complex design is constrained by the distance required between the buildings. Large trucks have to be able to travel through the buildings and turn around outside the buildings. According to the design submitted and verbal acknowledgement from those present, approximately 0.25 acre of the wetland had been cleared, grubbed and clean fill placed. The area had been demucked.
3. The design cannot be altered because Congress has approved this design. Since there will be fill in jurisdictional wetlands TAFB will have to comply with NEPA regulations. However, if the fill is reduced to less than 0.1 acre, the fill may be construed as minimal and the environmental assessment would not have to be rewritten nor redistributed for public comment. As designed the project would impact more than 0.1 acre and less than 0.5 acre. If the project can be reduced to less than 0.1 acre, a NW 18 could be issued. As designed a NW 39 may be applicable with mitigation.
4. Corps recommendations to project.
  - a. remove storm water swales from wetland areas to reduce impacts to wetlands.
  - b. restore the impacted wetlands (Michele Gawronski, Preble-Rish will visit site and take pictures to verify that site has been restored).

**PREPARED BY:**


  
**Diane Bateman**  
**Project Manager**

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Johnson Rockford Civ 325 FW/SE  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 15, 2004 8:09 AM  
**To:** Baker Judy GS-05 325 CES/CC  
**Subject:** RE: CES120901, 31 Dec 03, Final EA for Munitions Storage

Looks Great!

Rocky Johnson, GS-11, DAFC

325FW Weapons Safety Manager 

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Karns Chris Capt 325 FW/PA  
**Sent:** Wednesday, January 21, 2004 8:54 AM  
**To:** Baker Judy GS-05 325 CES/CC; Bell Herman Civ 325 FW/PA  
**Cc:** Weslowski James; Fuller Cecil R SMSgt 325 FW/PA  
**Subject:** RE: CES120901, 31 Dec 03, Final EA for Munitions Storage

You have PA coord.

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Hatch Mark Maj 325 FW/JA DSN 523-4681  
**Sent:** Monday, December 29, 2003 11:31 AM  
**To:** Baker Judy GS-05 325 CES/CC  
**Subject:** RE: CES120901, 31 Dec 03, Final EA for Munitions Storage

Coordination complete.

Maj Mark A. Hatch  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate  
Tyndall AFB, FL



